

Occasional Papers
OF THE
Boston Society of Natural History.

TWO NEW NORTH AMERICAN DIPTERA.

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ASILIDAE.

Cyrtopogon laphriformis, new species.

SIMILAR to *Laphria* in form, the abdomen long and slender, longer than the wings, with orange pile except basally; pleura entirely white-haired.

Male. — Length, 15 mm. Face moderately gibbose, rather flat above, grayish-white pollinose, the mystax pallidly yellowish in the middle, the hairs elsewhere stouter, black. Front very thinly pollinose, shining, with evident, abundant small punctures and not very long, rather abundant hair, which is of intermediate texture. Occiput grayish-white pollinose, more yellowish toward the vertex; hairs all black, the beard composed of fine white hair which does not quite reach the eye-margin. First antennal joint one and one-fourth times as long as wide, gradually increasing in width from the base; second joint slightly shorter than the first, but not as wide, as it is about one and one-half times as long as wide, both bearing black hairs; third joint somewhat longer than the two first combined, not half as wide as the second joint, the sides sub-parallel, but still a little concave on the basal half below, scarcely so above; style as long as the second antennal joint, of moderate width, slightly tapering, its spine short and not well differentiated.

Thorax black, the sides of the mesonotum and pleura grayish-white or yellowish pollinose, but I am unable to make out the pattern on the disk. Pile on pleura, humeri and a narrow band on the posterior margin of the mesonotum, fine, white; on the disk, stouter, black, not abundant nor long; bristles slender, black. Scutellum very gently convex, its base narrowly thinly gray pollinose, its pile whitish, becoming longer apically; no bristles.

Legs shining black, the extreme apices of the femora, basal fourth of the tibiae and the bases of all the tarsal joints, reddish or deep orange, strongly contrasting with the black. Pile on posterior four femora fine, white, except several apical bristly hairs and a few additional hairs on the middle ones above. Front femora black-haired. Tibiae black-haired, the hairs beneath the front four conspicuously long. Tarsi all black-haired. Bristles all black.

Wings rather peculiar as they are beset with quite apparent brown villi which give a smoky tinge and are quite dark on the apical two-thirds and somewhat brownish. When viewed from almost the same plane they appear wholly brownish. Squamae pallidly yellowish, with yellow border and fine white fringe. Halteres reddish yellow.

Abdomen shining blue-black, the second to fifth segments each with a transverse grayish pruinose triangle on the posterior angles, its front margin almost straight and oblique, the sides of the first segment with similar pollen. Pile short on the disk, longer and more abundant laterally, whitish at the base, becoming orange on the second segment, from thence to the apex entirely orange and of almost equal length, the genitalia alone with some longer, stouter black hairs.

Holotype.—♂, Intervale, New Hampshire, June 26, 1909 (S. A. Shaw), in the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History.

This species is remarkable because of its structure, color of the pile and villous wings. Most of the species in the genus have the villi more or less apparent, but they are always grayish, not as stout as, and usually decidedly longer than in this species. The insect is quite typical of *Cyrtopogon* except for its narrow abdomen, in which it approaches *Lasiopogon*, but it is more tapering and the genitalia not as large and conspicuous, and the pile is very much more abundant. It forms a good connection between the two genera, which are really only feebly separated.

SYRPHIDAE.

Only one species of *Chamaesyrrhus* has been previously recognized from North America and the new species here described is of unusual interest because it is somewhat intermediate between the genera *Pelecocera* and *Chamaesyrrhus*, but shows greater affinities to the latter. The third antennal joint is very large, less rounded than in *Chamaesyrrhus willistoni* and less angular than in *Pelecocera*, the arista dorso-terminal. The two genera have appeared abundantly distinct but it is possible that further knowledge of the species comprising them may once more lead to their unison. The two North American species of *Chamaesyrrhus* may be separated by the following table.

Arista dorso-terminal, the third antennal joint with broadly rounded apical corners, the sides and apex slightly convex; joint widest apically.....	<i>apichaetus</i> , n. sp.
Arista situated slightly before the middle of the third antennal joint; third joint orbicular.....	<i>willistoni</i> Snow.

Chamaesyrrhus apichaetus, new species.

Superficially similar to *Chamaesyrrhus willistoni*, but differing as explained in table, and otherwise.

Female. — Length, 5 mm. Face and front shining black, the former densely whitish-pollinose except a large sub-cordate spot about the small but prominent tubercle, and most of the cheeks, which are of a brownish ground color. In profile the face is moderately concave above, retreating below the tubercle, but the lower third of the face is prominent, so that the tubercle is not wholly responsible for the prominence here. Pile whitish, limited to the side margins and cheeks. Sides of the front below, and a broad band on the lower third, narrowly separated from the base of the antennae by a shining area, thinly yellowish-pollinose. Pile rather short, not very abundant, black. Occiput shining black, the orbits grayish pollinose; pile black above, pallidly yellowish below. First antennal joint very short, black; second a little longer than broad, slightly tapering, its apex broadly rounded, piceous or brownish red in color; third joint very large, broadest apically, its corners broadly rounded, its margins a little convex, reddish in color, its upper and apical margins narrowly brown. Arista black, situated on dorso-apical corner, as long as the antennae, straight, not robust, tapering.

Thorax greenish black; pleura and sides of mesonotum thinly whitish-pollinose, the latter dorsally with thin yellowish pollen; on the anterior two-thirds, when viewed from behind, with a yellowish pollinose geminate median stripe. Pile of mesonotum short, black; on the lateral and posterior margins and on the pleura, short, white. Scutellum greenish black, pale pilose, with four bristles.

Front four coxae, all the trochanters, bases and apices of the femora, basal third and broad apices of the front four tibiae, basal fourth and apex of the hind ones, and the first two joints of the front four tarsi, yellowish; legs elsewhere piceous or brownish black.

Wings hyaline, stigma luteous; apical cross-vein straight, very oblique, the apex of the first posterior cell acute. Squamae white, with pale yellowish border and white fringe. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen shining greenish black, very thinly whitish pollinose; short whitish pilose, the middle line and apices of the second and third segments short black pilose.

Holotype. — ♀, Carmel, California (L. S. Slevin), in my collection.